

The Avalanche

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AT
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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REBEL ARMY ROUTED.

NEWS OF TWO DECISIVE BATTLES IN COLOMBIA.

Liberals Defeated in Engagements at Culebra and Empedador—The United States Takes Control of Isthmian Transit—People Seek Refuge on Boats.

The Columbian legation in Washington on Monday received a cablegram saying that the rebel army had suffered complete defeat in battles at Culebra and Empedador. There was great commotion in the streets of Colon. People sought refuge on board the United States gunboats Ma-rietta and Machias, along the railroad and on the piers. The commander of the Colombian gunboat General Pinzon notified the American, British and French warships in the harbor that he would begin the bombardment of Colon at noon Monday.

United States Rules Isthmus.
The United States government took charge of the Isthmian transit, following an announcement by Gen. Pinzon, Columbian commander, that he would bombard the city of Colon. A dispatch received at the Navy Department from Capt. Perry of the battleship Iowa, at Panama, reported that fact. Capt. Perry said that Gen. Alman, with 600 men, was fighting the Liberals on the line near Empire. Transit was in danger of interruption.

Commander McCrea of the Machias at Colon cabled the Navy Department notifying the department of the approaching bombardment of the town and asking for instructions. He was instructed to take such steps as he deemed necessary for the protection of American interests at Colon.

The various consuls notified their respective fellow citizens that refuge could be had on board the warships. Foreign warships in the harbor are the United States gunboats Machias and Marietta, the British cruiser Tribune and the French cruiser Souchet.

Cablegrams received in New York said that serious fighting was expected at Empire, a small place on the line of the Panama Railroad. They also stated that the Machias had landed more men at Colon and that the Iowa had for the first time landed marines at Panama.

QUEEN WOULDN'T PAY DEBTS.

Wilhelmina's Quarrel with Duke Henry Was a Serious Affair.

In connection with Queen Wilhelmina's illness the following particulars have been published, says the Amster-dam correspondent of a New York paper: It seems that before his marriage Prince Henry lived for a time at a place beyond his means and, as a consequence, fell into the hands of money lenders. The debts he contracted in those days were to be settled after his marriage with



QUEEN WILHELMINA.

the rich young queen, and quite recently Henry made a clean breast of the matter to her.

Upon learning all the particulars Queen Wilhelmina declined point blank, to her consort's debts; the result being that a violent scene took place between them, which ended in Henry rushing away to Germany and Wilhelmina being taken ill. It is said that only the most imploring telegrams sent to him by the queen's mother, Queen Emma, induced Henry to return to Holland. The queen's mother is anxious to preserve appearances at least. Since his return to Holland Henry has not been once to the palace where his queen is.

The stories that the Prince Consort is inconsiderate and that his quarrel with Queen Wilhelmina, which only the intervention of the Dowager Queen Emma stopped, caused Wilhelmina's illness, continues to gain currency. The Amsterdam Volksblatt alleges that the couple are now completely estranged. The people, who are devoted to the Queen, are becoming more and more alarmed by the stories, and should they prove true, the people are prepared to wreak their indignation upon the Prince Consort.

COAST STORM-SWEPT.

Heavy Gales and High Seas on the Atlantic Seaboard.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of damage was done by a fierce storm that swept the Atlantic seaboard from Maine to the Virginia coast Sunday morning. The most serious damage was on the shore of Long Island and New Jersey, where high seas swept everything near the beach before them. Fine cottages and boat houses were carried away or driven far inland and the whole sea front of Long Island was strewn with wreckage such as has not been seen there for years.

Traffic was suspended on railroads that run near the shore, and cottages, boat houses, barns and even hotels were destroyed by the tremendous power of the tidal wave. Yachts and other vessels were torn from their moorings and carried inland and left high and dry.

At New Rochelle, Larchmont, Orienta-l Point, Davenport Neck, and Premium Point the shore was strewn with wreckage. At Atlantic City, N. J., the storm was the severest in years, and damage to the amount of \$30,000 or more was done.

Crawford Avalanche

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

O. PALMER,

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IT PAYS TO BE STRONG.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was ratified on July 5, 1850. Within two years the United States tried to secure its abrogation. The agitation against it was kept up until 1860, when the Buchanan negotiations ended in a diplomatic triumph for England.

After the civil war Secretary Seward reopened the question, but made no progress. The British government simply declined to discuss a new policy. President Grant took up the burden in turn, but with no other result than to produce fresh irritation in England. President Hayes acted with more vigor than Grant, but with no better success.

On April 16, 1880, Congress directed the President to take immediate steps for the formal and final abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. In accordance with this resolution, Mr. Blaine, in 1881, asked for the modification of the treaty. Lord Granville flatly refused to accede to this request.

After the death of President Garfield Secretary Frelinghuysen took up the discussion. He contended that England had violated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by her encroachments in Central America. Lord Granville cited Buchanan's acceptance of the English view in 1860 in closing the case against the United States.

The question was reopened by the Harrison administration, and was discussed by the Cleveland administration, but no concessions were made by England. The question was pressed during McKinley's first term, but there was no progress before the Spanish-American war.

After the treaty of Paris, however, England made no concessions. These were not satisfactory, but they opened the way for a compact which we are assured will terminate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and leave the United States free to build an American canal. This is the treaty signed in Washington on May 12.

We are now told by the London newspapers that England will lose nothing by the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and will gain, through American enterprise and friendship, substantial commercial advantages.

Well and good. Yet for some reason England never was able to see this aspect of the case until the United States demonstrated its power in a foreign war.

All of which goes to prove that it pays to be strong as well as right—Chicago Inter Ocean.

BEST SUGAR.

There was a period when the production of beet sugar in this country received the warmest attention of protectionists. Through the Dingley tariff beet sugar received an impetus that has rooted beet sugar factories in a number of States and enhanced the production to such an extent that in large stretches of territory the sugar trust has cut the price of its sugar below cost, that thereby it may force the beet-made sugar out of the market. It is claimed that in the last reduction made by the trust to 3½ cents a pound for granulated sugar at Missouri River points, the price named was below the cost of raw sugar on the Atlantic coast.

It is intimated that if the plans of the trust succeed in forcing the beet sugar factories of Nebraska, Kansas and other Western points and Pacific coast out of joint, it will then turn its attention to the eastward and give the people cheaper sugar for a period, so that the beet sugar factories of Michigan and some other beet sections will be forced to lay down. But it is a singular thing that protectionists who originally contended for a good tariff rate upon sugar to protect American industries should now be found attacking the beet sugar interests. If one American industry is worthy of protection, so are every one of the others. Protection cannot be twisted around to convey the idea that beet sugar people are monopolists, for most surely if the growing industry of beet sugar is fostered monopoly, what are all the other industries built up in this country through the operations of protective tariffs?—Racine (Wis.) Journal.

VITAL PRINCIPLE OF REPROBACY.

The industries of the United States have been developed in the face of the strongest opposition from competitors who would have liked us to remain tributary to their industries. In no other way could this have been done so quickly and effectively as by a tariff which protected them from outside competition, until strong enough to stand alone. And this should always be the vital principle of reciprocity or they will prove more or less disastrous to important industries. It will therefore require sound statesmanship to put the principle of reciprocity into actual practice, and yet inflict no damaging blow to home industries on which many thousands of people may depend for employment and livelihood.—Michigan Farmer.

EASY TO TEAR DOWN.

Nearly every dollar of the immense capital invested in our industries is placed in jeopardy, besides the welfare of millions of working people, should a harmful policy of dealing with trusts and the tariff be adopted. It is easier to tear down the superstructure of public prosperity than it is to build it up again, and no measure should be advocated which wrecks harm or misfortune to any class concerned in these two great interests. Elkhart (Ind.) Truth.

CHOOSE.

The protection principle puts "the man before the dollar." It seeks first to provide work for the worker, and thereby bread for the eater. The free trade principle is right the opposite. It seeks to get the fruit of every man's

labor for the lowest possible remuneration. To accomplish its cheapening purposes it is willing to pit the cheapest workers in the world, no matter how miserably they live, against one's own fellow-countrymen, neighbors and friends. Choose ye which principle ye will have in this country.—American Economist.

SECRETARY WILSON MAKES HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

SUGGESTS MANY NEW REFORMS—EXPERIMENT TO SAVE THE FARMERS THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS EVERY SEASON—ANIMAL EXPORTS OVER \$250,000,000.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WILSON IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT CALLS ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT THE GRAND TOTAL OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED DURING THE YEAR EXCEEDED \$250,000,000 IN VALUE. THIS WAS, FOREIGN MARKET IS ONLY PRESERVED, HE SAYS, TO OUR PRODUCERS BY THE INFATIGABLE EFFORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT AND THE RIGID INSPECTION REQUIRED THROUGH THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY. THIS BUREAU INSPECTED FOR EXPORT 385,000 CATTLE, 228,000 SHEEP AND 48,000 HORSES AND MULES, AND NEARLY 1,000 VESSELS CARRYING LIVESTOCK. IMPORTED ANIMALS WERE ALSO INSPECTED TO THE NUMBER OF 342,000, AND WHERE NECESSARY QUARANTINED.

THE SECRETARY SUGGESTS THAT WITH THE FAMILIAR FACTS SCORED DEEPER INTO THE NATION AND CAUSES GREATER SUFFERING THAN BEFORE. WHY SHOULD ANY PARTY, FOR SHIP PARTISAN ADVANTAGE, SEEK TO UNSETTLE THE PUBLIC MIND WITH EXPLODED THEORIES? LET THE "AMERICAN SYSTEM" REMAIN—HENCEFORWARD—the UNCHALLENGED POLICY OF THE NATION. SUCH, INDEED, WOULD BE A COURSE OF TRUE PATRIOTISM.—AMERICAN ECONOMIST.

RIGHT SORT OF TAX.

A TARIFF THAT GIVES EVERY MAN EMPLOYMENT AND GIVES HIM MORE MONEY TO SPEND THAN HE EVER HAD BEFORE—THE BEAUTIFUL CONDITION IN WHICH THE AVERAGE AMERICAN WORKMAN FINDS HIMSELF TO-DAY—MAY THEORETICALLY BE, BUT IS NOT PRACTICALLY, A TAX. OR, IF IT IS A TAX, AND MORE OF IT WOULD GIVE THE PEOPLE A GREATER DEGREE OF PROSPERITY, THEN IT MAY TAX US A LITTLE HEAVIER. IN OTHER WORDS, A TARIFF FOR THE UNITED STATES IS ABOUT SUCH A TAX AS IS THE ADVERTISING EXPENSE OF THE UP-TO-DATE BUSINESS MAN. IT IS AN OUTLAY THAT RESULTS IN GREAT PROFITS. IT MAY BE OVERDONE, WE CANNOT DENY THAT, BUT WHEN THE PROFIT IS IMMENSE WHERE IT IS THE FOOLISH BUSINESS MAN WHO, HAVING BUILT UP AN ENORMOUS BUSINESS BY AND DEPENDENT UPON ADVERTISING WILL ABANDON THE PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT OR LOSE OFFICES IN AN EFFORT TO ADD AN INDEFINITELY SMALL TAX.

WILL BE AN ACT OF FAULT.

ANY RECIPROCITY PLAN WHICH PROPOSES TO PERMIT FOREIGNERS TO COME IN HERE TO HURT AN AMERICAN INDUSTRY WHILE OUR PEOPLE ASSAULT FOREIGN INDUSTRIES, IS NOT ONLY IN DEFLACTION OF THE INSTINCT OF SELF-PRESERVATION, BUT IS OPPOSED BY ALL THE BEST EXPERIENCE WE HAVE HAD.—TEXTILE RECORD.

BEST FOOT FORWARD.

THE MAN WHO MAKES WORK FOR TWO MEN WHERE THERE WAS WORK FOR BUT ONE MAN BEFORE IS A BENEFICENT OF THE COUNTRY.

THE MAN WHO REVERSES THAT OPERATION IS A BENEFICENT, PERHAPS, OF SOME OTHER COUNTRY, BUT NOT OF THIS ONE.

GRIM SIGNS OF SHIPWRECK.

THE FOLLOWING TIDINGS OF THE ILL-FATED SHIP MANCHESTER, WHICH SANK FROM THIS PORT FOR JAPAN MORE THAN A YEAR AGO, ARE FROM A COPY OF THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL, JUST ARRIVED FROM YOKOHAMA:

"NEWS COMES FROM AUSTRALIA OF THE FINDING ON BIKAR ISLAND, A SMALL UNINHABITED ATOLL OF THE MARSHALL GROUP, OF THE BODY OF THE CAPTAIN AND A CHILDREN WHO HAD BEEN SWIMMING IN THE SCRUB NEAR THE SHORE.

"THE BODY OF ONE OF THE CREW WAS FOUND IN THE SCRUB NEAR THE SHORE.

"THE BODY OF ANOTHER CREW MEMBER WAS FOUND IN THE SCRUB NEAR THE SHORE.

"THE BODY OF A THIRD CREW MEMBER WAS FOUND IN THE SCRUB NEAR THE SHORE.

"THE BODY OF A FOURTH CREW MEMBER WAS FOUND IN THE SCRUB NEAR THE SHORE.

"THE BODY OF A FIFTH CREW MEMBER WAS FOUND IN THE SCRUB NEAR THE SHORE.

"THE BODY OF A SIXTH CREW MEMBER WAS FOUND IN THE SCRUB NEAR THE SHORE.

"THE BODY OF A SEVENTH CREW MEMBER WAS FOUND IN THE SCRUB NEAR THE SHORE.

"THE BODY OF A EIGHTH CREW MEMBER WAS FOUND IN THE SCRUB NEAR THE SHORE.

"THE BODY OF A NINTH CREW MEMBER WAS FOUND IN THE SCRUB NEAR THE SHORE.

"THE BODY OF A TENTH CREW MEMBER WAS FOUND IN THE SCRUB NEAR THE SHORE.

"THE BODY OF A ELEVENTH CREW MEMBER WAS FOUND IN THE SCRUB NEAR THE SHORE.

"THE BODY OF A TWELFTH CREW MEMBER WAS FOUND IN THE SCRUB NEAR THE SHORE.

"THE BODY OF A THIRTEENTH CREW MEMBER WAS FOUND IN THE SCRUB NEAR THE SHORE.

"THE BODY OF A FOURTEENTH CREW MEMBER WAS FOUND IN THE SCRUB NEAR THE SHORE.

"THE BODY OF A FIFTEENTH CREW MEMBER WAS FOUND IN THE SCRUB NEAR THE SHORE.

"THE BODY OF A SIXTEENTH CREW MEMBER WAS FOUND IN THE SCRUB NEAR THE SHORE.

"THE BODY OF A SEVENTEENTH CREW MEMBER WAS FOUND IN THE SCRUB NEAR THE SHORE.

"THE BODY OF A EIGHTEENTH CREW MEMBER WAS FOUND IN THE SCRUB NEAR THE SHORE.

"THE BODY OF A NINETEENTH CREW MEMBER WAS FOUND IN THE SCRUB NEAR THE SHORE.

"THE BODY OF A TWENTIETH CREW MEMBER WAS FOUND IN THE SCRUB NEAR THE SHORE.

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

FARMERS SHIP GRAIN

EVADE MIDDLEMEN'S PROFIT BY THEIR PLAN.

Agriculturists of Dickinson County, Kansas, Believe They Gain by Sending Surplus Grain to Germany—Officers Must Enforce Politics.

The farmers of Dickinson County, Kansas, have recently made arrangements to ship all the wheat which they do not sell direct to American mills to co-operative associations in Germany. The wheat is bailed direct from Solomon to Berlin, and it is, therefore, sold direct from the producer to the consumer without passing through the hands of a single middleman. It goes by rail from Solomon to New York, where it goes through an elevator which has been leased by the German associations, and it then is shipped by steamer to Berlin. The Solomon farmers have to pay local freight rates on their wheat from Solomon to Missouri river points, but from there they get a through rate of 21 cents a hundred pounds.

MURDER IS SUSPECTED.

Well-Known South Dakota Cattle Dealer Missing—Arrest Is Made.

Police officers in the western part of South Dakota are investigating a supposed murder mystery. John S. Vaughn, a well-known cattle raiser, has disappeared as effectually as though the ground had opened and swallowed him. That he was murdered there seems little doubt, but a prolonged search has failed to reveal his body or what has become of him.

George Brownfield, a Leaven (Wyo.) saloonkeeper, is under arrest on the charge of being responsible for the disappearance of Vaughn, but the failure to find the body of the missing man leaves the evidence against him purely circumstantial.

Vaughn was a cattle raiser, whose herds ranged in southeastern Kansas. Brownfield made an agreement with Vaughn to purchase the latter's bunch of cattle at \$25 per head, and assured Vaughn that the cash for the purchase was in a bank at Belle Fourche, S. D. A bill of sale was drawn transferring the cattle from Vaughn to Brownfield, and the two men started across country for Belle Fourche to get the money supposed to be on deposit there.

That was the last seen of Vaughn, and nothing has ever been heard of him since he left his ranch in company with Brownfield.

MUST KEEP OUT OF POLITICS.

Attorney General Knox Gives Orders to Guide Federal Officeholders.

The United States marshal and the district attorney at Kansas City have received copies of a circular from Attorney General Knox, with orders to post it in their offices. The circular says: "To All Officers and Employees of the Department of Justice: The spirit of the civil service laws and rules renders it highly undesirable for federal officers and employees to take an active part in political conventions or in the direction of other parts of political machinery. Persons in the government service under the department should not act as chairmen of political organizations or make themselves unduly prominent in local political matters." The circular also forbids federal officers and employees to collect or receive funds for political campaigns.

Five Persons Burn to Death.

A dog upset a lamp in the kitchen of Carl Burk's home at Gwyn Station, Pa. The house caught fire and Mrs. Burk and her two children burned to death. The dog upset the lamp by jumping on a table on which a lunch had been left for a member of the family who worked at night.

Lentz Will Push His Claim.

John J. Lentz, former Congressman at Columbus, Ohio, will push his claim to the seat in the national House of Representatives, for which Eminent Tompkins, Republican, holds a certificate of election. Mr. Lentz in a brief filed with the House committee charges gross frauds.

Failure in Akron, Ohio.

A. T. Paige, ex-city commissioner and one of Akron's most prominent citizens, filed a petition in bankruptcy, with \$601,168 liabilities and practically no assets. The indebtedness was incurred, mostly in connection with New York aqueduct contracts undertaken by Paige, C. & Co.

Winners Must Pay for Medals.

Winners of gold, silver and bronze medals at the Pan-American Exposition must pay the cost of manufacturing the medals. The executive committee has decided to issue certificates of awards. Holders of these certificates may secure medals of the approved design by paying the cost thereof.

Omaha Suffers Fire Loss.

Fire in the local supply house of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company at Eleventh and Jones streets, Omaha, resulted in the serious injury of three firemen and a loss of \$125,000.

Killed by His Friend.

Robert Newett, a florist in Chicago, was killed in a quarrel by his friend, George Johnson, in the latter's house. They came together from England.

Ferryboats in Collision.

Crowded ferryboats collided in San Francisco during a dense fog and several passengers were drowned.

Wilhelmina Wants a Divorce.

No scandal which has occurred for the past century has occasioned so much popular feeling as the semi-official announcement that Queen Wilhelmina of Holland will apply for a divorce from the prince, consort on the grounds of cruelty and improper behavior.

Business Poor in Germany.

Business that was booming at a terrific pace in Germany a year and a half ago is now lifeless. Speculators sunk all their capital in electrical shares and neglected all other lines of trade.

Greek Cabinet Is Out.

As a result of the consternation against the proposed translation of the gospels into modern Greek the Greek cabinet has resigned. This action was taken in spite of King George's efforts to induce the cabinet and the prime minister, to remain in office.

Fighting Was Severe.

Serious fighting between the Colombian troops and the liberals has taken place at Cúcuta and Envigado, on the Isthmus of Panama. One hundred and fifty men are reported killed on both sides. The liberals retreated to their strongholds.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

RICH FURS SMUGGLED.

United States Customs Officers Tell of Illegal Entries Worth \$100,000.

Detectors from the Treasury Department of the United States government believe they have unearthed one of the most extensive smuggling schemes in the history of the country. They estimate that \$100,000 worth of furs have been smuggled into this country from Canada, and of this quantity about \$25,000 worth have been confiscated by the government from some of the most fashionable people of northern Ohio. Collector of Customs Charles F. Leach and his deputies have been on the work of confisca-

tions. The victims live in Youngstown, Canton, Mass., Cleveland and several other northern Ohio towns, but Collector Leach refused to make public their names. The furs are of the most beautiful and costly kinds. One lot, recovered from Youngstown, town cost at least \$1,500. A big fur train in Montreal is accused of sending goods into this country and avoiding the duty. They were shipped, it is said, to White River Junction, Vermont, a small town on the Canadian border. From this point they were sent by express to their destinations. Mr. Leach says the members of the fur firm are under indictment in the United States Court in Vermont, charged with smuggling.

COLONIES OF YOUNG ENGLISHMEN ARE TO BE FOUND IN KANSAS.

Henry Ellis, Kansas agent for the Colonial and United States Mortgage Company of England, is making arrangements to bring to Kansas many young sons of wealthy parents and of poor members of the nobility, who are to be apprenticed to farmers and taught how

to raise wheat and corn. It is the intention of the company to locate these men on land owned by their parents, purchased during the boom of years ago, when Kansas land was advertised in London daily papers as extensively as in Chicago. About forty young Englishmen are now on route here. Their parents think it not only a good scheme to get their idle sons to work, but will enable them to get money out of large tracts that have been lying idle. Colonies of these Englishmen are to be established in Logan, Finney and Comanche counties. Some members of the English Parliament are owners of Kansas land.

APPRaisERS Report \$135,800 Personal Property and Land Worth \$70,000.

At Canton, Ohio, the appraisers have filed their report of the appraisement of the estate of the late President McKinley. The report shows that the deceased died possessed of personal goods and chattels to the value of \$2,055,89; of securities, bank deposits and life insurance \$133,105.15; moneys, \$129.15; total personal estate, \$135,800.18, of which \$60,182.19 was life insurance. The real estate was not appraised as under the will it goes to Mrs. McKinley for life and after her death to her family. It is believed to be worth from \$60,000 to \$75,000.

OHIO BURGLARS USE DYNAMITE.

Rob Railroad Office at New Lexington After Ganging Agent.

At New Lexington, Ohio, shortly after 12 o'clock the other morning the night operator of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad was bound and gagged by masked burglars, who dynamited the safe of the late President McKinley. The report shows that the deceased died possessed of personal goods and chattels to the value of \$2,055,89; of securities, bank deposits and life insurance \$133,105.15; moneys, \$129.15; total personal estate, \$135,800.18, of which \$60,182.19 was life insurance. The real estate was not appraised as under the will it goes to Mrs. McKinley for life and after her death to her family. It is believed to be worth from \$60,000 to \$75,000.

FIRE MAKES \$1,000,000 LOSS.

Blaze in New York Necessitates Waste of Tanks of Oil.

Fire in the vicinity of Ninth street and the East river, New York, caused a loss of \$1,000,000. Several firemen were hurt, but none seriously. The blaze started in the plant of W. E. Updike & Brothers, manufacturers of boxes, veneers and fine woodwork, and this firm was the principal survivor. One of its buildings was a seven-story structure, while those surrounding it were one-story buildings. All of Updike & Brothers' mill was destroyed. From the Standard Oil Company's depot on Eleventh street thousands of gallons of oil were drained into the river to prevent a great explosion and resulting conflagration.

SUNKEN CRAFT IS LOCATED.

Wreck of Steamer Rio with Valuable Cargo Found by Divers.

Governor Brady's Annual Report Contains Recommendations.

As summarized in the recommendations in the annual report of Gov. Brady the wants of Alaska are extension to it of all the federal land laws, survey of the lands for immediate settlement, a delegate in Congress without territorial organization, a cable between Alaska and the United States, representation at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904, the appointment of a commission to examine and enactment of a game law for the territory, a territorial form of government, the administration of which is anxious to obtain.

Four Girls Burn to Death.

Four persons were burned to death and two seriously injured in a fire which destroyed the residence of J. G. Miller in Kinslow, a suburb of Pittsburgh. Four daughters of Mr. Miller perished in the flames, and the parents were badly injured. Two other daughters, 11 and 13 years old, escaped without injury. The fire was caused by pouring kerosene into the stove to start the fire for breakfast.

May Hang Cheating Judge.

A prominent Port Arthur banker, Col. W. S. Ray, says in an interview that the Canadian Northern, which in about forty days more will have a complete new line from Winnipeg to Port Arthur and which extends nearly 600 miles west of Winnipeg, is to be a new transcontinental, with Fort Simpson, 400 miles north of Vancouver, as the Pacific coast port and presumably Quebec as the eastern.

Stamps Dead Men Return.

Deputy Sheriff Leibster has arrested a deputy sheriff, Nethert, Mont., a man known as Bob Collins, who is believed to be O. C. Hanks, an accomplice of Harry Longbaugh, Kid Curry and George Parker in the Malta, Mont., Great Northern train robbery on July 3 last. Collins admits his whereabouts since the fire rendered him homeless.

Line to Reach Ocean.

A prominent Port Arthur banker, Col. W. S. Ray, says in an interview that the Canadian Northern, which in about forty days more will have a complete new line from Winnipeg to Port Arthur and which extends nearly 600 miles west of Winnipeg, is to be a new transcontinental, with Fort Simpson, 400 miles north of Vancouver, as the Pacific coast port and presumably Quebec as the eastern.

Domestic Tragedy in Ohio.

At Unionville, Ohio, Robert Wilking and wife had a family quarrel. Mrs. Wilking, taking her baby, hurried to her father's, Jacob Stokes, a short distance away. The husband followed. Stokes and his wife were on the veranda. Robert Wilking, on arriving, shot and mortally wounded Mr. and Mrs. Stokes. A son of Mr. Stokes then appeared and shot Wilking in the neck, killing him.

Thieves Lasso Their Victim.

The lariat has given its place with the mask, the sandbag and the pistol in the equipment of enterprising Cleveland robbers. Gustav Heinrich, a wealthy furrier of New York, was robbed on the streets by highwaymen, who threw a rope about his head, choked him to insensibility and relieved him of diamonds worth \$350.

Woman Farmer Found Dead.

Miss E. McKittrick, aged 60 years, was found dead at her home near Luther, Okla., having died of heart disease in the night. She was a graduate physician and a trained nurse from Chicago, where she was well known for years. Several months ago she went to Oklahoma and took up a farm.

United States Takes a Hand.

President Roosevelt has taken prompt action in regard to the threatened bombardment of Colon. His positive orders have been cabled to Commander Henry McCrea of the American gunboat which is at Colon to permit no destruction of the Panama Railroad property there, which is owned by Americans.

Official Count Is Finished.

The official count for Nebraska of the November election shows that Sedgwick, Republican candidate for Supreme Court judge, has a plurality over Hollenberg, fusion of 12,659, and a majority over all of 6,731.

Crazy Snake Gives Trouble.

Crazy Snake, who led the rebellion last spring against the government, is causing the Creek council much trouble. The Snake band will send a strong delegation to Washington to protest against the decision of Creek lands.

Freight Wreck Is Fatal.

A freight wreck occurred on the Wabash Railroad at Delphi, Ind. Six cars were destroyed, and Ora Wise and Albert Hathaway, both of Garrett, Ind., were fatally injured.

Horror on Wabash Railroad.

Eighty lives were lost in a wreck on the Wabash Railroad near Seneca, Mich. Passenger trains crashed together in head-on collision, the wreckage caught fire and emigrants met an awful fate.

Pneumatic Tool Combine.

Incorporation papers are being prepared for the formation of a pneumatic tool trust which will include both American and British concerns. It will be capitalized at \$10,000,000.

Diplomatic Relations Severed.

The State Department at Washington announces that George Heimann of Omaha, Neb., has been appointed consul-general at Apia, Samoa.

McGovern Knocked Out.

Terry McGovern was knocked out in the second round of light for featherweight championship by "Young Corbett" of Denver, at Hartford, Conn.

St. Louis Causes Two Deaths.

Henry Clews, Jr., son of the New York banker, and Mrs. Morris Gebhardt, who obtained a divorce from her former husband a month ago, were married in New York.

Woman and Child Burn to Death.

Mrs. William M. Swift and infant were burned to death at their home near Granville, Ark. It is supposed she fell asleep while holding the baby in a chair near the fireplace and her clothing caught fire.

Tectoniam Sweeps Part of Ohio.

George M. Pullman, Jr., son of the famous car builder, died of pneumonia at St. Paul, Minn., by cutting his throat with a razor.

Retiring Treasurer Kills Himself.

Stuart R. Young, retiring City Treasurer of Louisville, club man and social favorite, committed suicide when \$50,000 short in his accounts is charged.

Geo. M. Pullman, Jr., Dies.

George M. Pullman, Jr., son of the famous car builder, died of pneumonia at his country home near San Mateo, Cal.

DEAD ARE IN ASHES.

Bodies of Wreck Victims Consumed in Blazing Ruins.

HORROR ON WABASH.

Crash, Explosions and Fire Add Terror to Smash Near Seneca, Mich.

Estimate of the Dead Is Eighty and the Fatalities May Yet Reach One Hundred—Corpses of the Victims Are Taken Out of Wreckage in Fragments Not Recognizable—Blame Placed on Engineers of the East-Bound Limited Train.

A whole car load of Italian immigrants eaten up by fire as completely and almost as rapidly as straws in a furnace; another car full of Italians squeezed together till it occupied a space less than eight feet long on the tracks, half its occupants killed and the car and the bodies then burned to ashes; these are the two central horrors in a fearful railroad wreck on the Wabash road near Seneca, Mich.

Though only fifteen persons are positively known to be dead, and very few bodies have been recovered, the full death-list, it is thought, will prove to be very close to eighty. In addition seventy-six men, women and children were injured, some of them seriously. The dead and injured together will foot up about half the 300 passengers who were carried into collision on the ill-fated trains.

Adapted to Stock and Grain Production.

The region under consideration is, however, mainly adapted to growing grain and grazing stock. Much of it is adapted to growing both grain and stock, but certain areas, especially towards the north and northwest, but complaints also come from the South, where, however, the shorter than expected yield and the lower than last year's price of cotton are additional features.

Italians Bound for Colorado.

Braddock's review says: Mild weather and the car shortage are leading subjects for discussion in trade and industry. The year naturally limits retail, comparative demand in semi-goods—namely, the north and northwest, but complaints also come from the South, where, however, the shorter than expected yield and the lower than last year's price of cotton are additional features.

Adapted to Stock and Grain Production.

The region under consideration is, however, mainly adapted to growing grain and grazing stock. Much of it is adapted to growing both grain and stock, but certain areas, especially towards the mountains, are only adapted to ranching, except where irrigation will yet be introduced. This, of course, can be done successfully along the many streams that flow down from the Rockies and water the country towards the east and north. The adaptability of the country for wheat production is of a high character. The cool nights that usually characterize the opening season are eminently favorable to the filling of the grain, and to the securing of a plump berry, and consequently large yields. The crop this year is a magnificent one. In

FARMERS' CORNER

Abuse of the Check Rein.
The accompanying illustrations are taken from leaflet issued by the Humane Education Committee at Providence, R. I. This committee is calling attention to some of the ways in which our domestic animals are abused. A good deal of this abuse is thoughtless—that is, the owner or driver does not desire to torture the animal. He either does not know better, or else does what others about him have been doing for years. There are many ways in which the tight, overdriven check-rein annoys or injures the horse. The picture showing the wrong way of "checking" well illustrates the trouble. In fact, the pictures are a whole story in themselves. The leaflet mentioned makes a strong argument against the tight check, quoting some of the most noted breeders, drivers and horsemen against it. Here are two samples—the first from Wm. Pritchard, president of the Royal Veterinary College, London:

The continued pressure of the bit of the bearing-rein (check-rein) deadens the surrounding portion of the mouth with which it is in contact, thus producing a partially insensible condition of it—a condition most ill-suited to receive a sudden impression, as a check from the COMFORT.

In the event of the horse stumbling from any cause; I would, therefore, say that, instead of preventing horses from falling, the bearing-rein is calculated to render falling more frequent. Other not uncommon results of the use of this instrument of torture are distortion of the windpipe to such a degree as to impede the respiration even afterward, excoriation of the mouth and lips, paralysis of the muscles of the face, etc. Another writer says: "Tying one part of an animal's body to another does not necessarily keep him on his feet. It is the pull from the arm of the driver that makes the horse regain himself when he stumbles. One might as well say that tying a man's head back to a belt at his waist would prevent him from falling if he stumbled in a race."

To Kill Insects.

It may not be generally known that skim milk or buttermilk readily mixes with kerosene, forming an emulsion which destroys insects without danger or injury to animals or plants on which they might be that might result from the use of pure oil and water, says the American Cultivator. We first learned of this from using this mixture for the scale insect, or mite, which causes scaly legs on fowls. We found that one or two drizzles or washings with it would cure the worst case of scaly leg and leave the skin as smooth as when first hatched. We never had occasion to try it for lousy animals, for we never had one, but we do not hesitate to recommend it, and we have lately seen its use advised for ticks on sheep, using a gill of kerosene to one gallon of milk. We did not make our mixture so strong of kerosene as that, but perhaps the larger tick may need a stronger application than an insect so small as to be scarcely visible to the naked eye.

About Selling Apples.

If apples are sold to commission men or fruit dealers, it is best to consult them as to the time and manner of picking, grading and packing, says Farmers' Tribune. They are familiar with the wants of the trade and know best how to meet its demands. A large crop of good winter apples can sometimes be disposed of to the best advantage by selling in the orchard for a lump sum. This obviates the work and worry of marketing and holding such a perishable crop for higher prices is risky business. It is not apt to pay unless one is a good judge of the market and the fruit is well stored. Where the apples are sold on the trees one should be able to correctly estimate the quantity of apples or a tree and know the highest price which they will command on the market. But however the crop is sold, it is well for the orchardist to have the picking under his control, as trees are often injured, limbs broken, etc.

Testing Seeds.

The result of tests made by competent men with samples of seeds sent to the Buffalo Exposition proves two things: First, the necessity for care on the part of farmers in buying seeds only from reputable seedsmen, and second, the desirability of testing all seeds during the winter, that the loss of both seed and crop may be avoided. In the tests referred to the percentage of good seed was very low in the majority of cases. With some samples the good seed was found to be only about 20 per cent of the whole. In one test of orchard grass sold at \$5 per hundred pounds, the good seed was only 16.5 per cent of the whole, making the real cost of the good seed \$83.46 per hundred pounds. It is true the original price of \$5 per hundred pounds is low, but the result ought to have been better even then.

Ration for Milk Cows.

It is generally understood that the average cow ought to have between two and three pounds of digestible protein daily as a part of the ration. One often finds one or more cows in a herd that will do well on a ration containing less than two pounds of protein, and on the other hand some of the herd need considerable more protein. Wheat bran of good quality is generally conceded to be an ideal product to feed with corn and other grains, although we may obtain much more protein and considerable mineral matter from feeding cottonseed meal, but this may not be fed in large quantities. Glutinous meal supplies protein in

other sections, while in still other sections dependence for protein is placed almost wholly on coarser hay and alfalfa, with small feeds of cottonseed meal, the hay of the cowpeas and alfalfa being ground. The essential thing is to obtain the best quality of protein for one's herd at the smallest possible expense.—Exchange.

Sugar Beet Culture.

We have not been an advocate of sugar-beet growing because we have believed that a good farmer can grow other crops on good land with less labor than will bring more money, but we have not tried to injure the business, as a German paper would do when it says, "Plow in the spring, regardless of mud and water. Stop every drain that may be carrying the water away from the beet fields. Fall plowing is to retain the moisture. Spring plowing must aim to secure every bit of moisture for the beet field." We have grown some sugar beets, not for the factory, but for stock feeding, and we would say to any one growing for other purposes do not plow or sow the seed until the ground is dry and firm. To plow "regardless of mud and water" will insure a small crop of beets that are scarcely worth feeding to the cow or pigs. Fall plowing should be done to relieve the land of moisture and not to retain it, and thus it should be, when possible, up and down the side hills instead of around them, that the water may be drained off by the bottom of the furrow, below the earth that is turned over. As we never visited Germany we will not say the advice is not good there, but we know of no part of the United States where we think it would be good. But we will give a little bit of what we think is better advice. If you grow sugar beets do not sell them at \$4 or \$5 a ton, when you have cattle or hogs to feed them to, unless you can get back all the pomace made from them.—New England Home.

Two Hundred Egg Hens.

How can be produced hens that will lay 200 eggs per annum? By scientific breeding, as for a good butter cow or a cow milker, or for a good trotter or big jumping horse. Experiments have been made to increase the number of rows of corn on the cob with success. The same method is applicable to poultry breeding. We will start with a hen that lays 120 eggs. Some of her chicks will lay 130 per year. From these we will pick out layers and so on until 200 or better are the result. At the same time it is just as essential to breed out of males from prolific layers, as it is the females; in fact, it is more so. If we look after the breeding of the females only we will introduce on the male side blood which is lacking in proficiency, and thus check every attempt in progress. It is just as essential that the males should be from the hen which lays 175 eggs and from a male that was bred from a hen that laid 150 eggs, as it is that the hen should be from one that laid 175 eggs and whose mother laid 150 eggs.—Poultry Herald.

Influenza in Horses.

Stimulants and tonics should be given from the start in cases of influenza. Give one dram dose of acetaminol and one ounce of alcohol in water every three, four or six hours, according to height of fever, and when fever drops to 102 degrees or less give a dram of quinine three times daily dissolved in two drams of tincture of iron, then mixed with a pint of thin oatmeal gruel. In the feed mix from the start from twenty to thirty grains of nux vomica irrespective of the other medicines and, increase the dose gradually if the animal is weak and staggering. Affected animals should be kept in comfortable stalls or box stalls where they can have good care and feeding.

Fertilizing House Plants.

The following formula is one of the best mixtures for house plants, and the ingredients may be obtained at any drug store at small expense: Sodium nitrate, three-fourths of a pound; dry sodium phosphate, one-quarter of a pound; sodium sulphate, one-half of a pound. Evaporize and mix thoroughly, packing away in a covered jar. When wanted for use dissolve at the rate of one tablespoonful of the mixture to a gallon of hot water, and when cool apply at the rate of a half cupful to the soil in a six-inch pot, once in two weeks. This fertilizer will improve the growth of all plants except calla lilies and others of a similar class, which do much better when stable manure is freely used.

Disease in Feeding Swill.

Swine that are fed on hotel swill and kitchen slops often become victims of a sickness showing much the same symptoms as those of hog cholera. The animals suffer from diarrhea and partial paralysis, and nearly all of those attacked die. The trouble is caused by the presence of a quantity of alkaline soaps in such swill, which poisons the swine. It is never safe to feed hotel swill, and it is safe to feed kitchen slops only when we know that no quantity of soap has become mixed with it.—Farm Journal.

The General Purpose Cow.

The farmer who keeps a few cows generally desires to obtain the largest possible quantity of milk and yet have animals that will make good and profitable beef when they are desired for that purpose. This kind of a cow should be of good form, but she should be large and of the shape most conveniently described by the word "roomy." She should be a good milker in every sense of the word, of docile disposition, capable of bearing a large calf, and yet easily fattened when dry.

Improvement in Hogs.

The hog has been improved in the last twenty years to such an extent that he is able to mature earlier and produce a larger amount of grain and growth from the same quantity of food. The improved pig shows the great feeding capabilities and earlier maturing qualities that have been bred into him. No time is lost. Pigs can be marketed as quickly as a crop of grain.—Kansas Farmer.

Tree Protectors.

Tree guards and other protectors are now in order. A strip of wire fly screening is about the best thing we know of, and it will remain on the trees for several years.—Exchange.

UNCLE SAM'S RESTRAINING HAND AT COLON.



LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER HENRY MC CREA.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER HENRY MC CREA of the United States gunboat *Machias*, whose prompt action at Colon prevented the bombardment of the town and saved much property and probably many lives, is regarded as one of the ablest all-around officers in the navy. His discretionary powers, while in command at Colon have been wide, and his actions at various stages of the trouble there have met with the full approval of the State and Navy Departments. He prevented the landing of troops for an attack on the town, which would have been extremely dangerous to the life and property of foreigners, and at a conference held with the commander of the Colombian gunboat General Pinzon secured an indefinite postponement of the proposed bombardment. Lieutenant Commander McCrea has been in the navy since 1866, when he was appointed to Annapolis from Indiana.

GEN. CASTRO KILLED.

Colombian Leader Falls in Engagement with Insurgents.

A dispatch from Colon, Colombia, says: Gen. Francisco Castro, who led the government troops in the capture of the Bahia bridge on the border of the United States.

Tuesday, was killed early Thursday morning during an engagement with the insurgent force at Bohio, Soldado, Gen.

Castro had been acting as second in command of the government force on the isthmus.

GEN. CASTRO.

The Liberal troops which held Colon for a week surrendered to the government forces Friday. The terms of surrender were arranged at a final conference held on board the United States gunboat *Marietta* between Gens. Alvaro and Jeffries, representing the government, and Senor de la Rosa, secretary to Gen. Domingo Diaz, who represented the Liberal party. Capt. Perry of the battleship Iowa, Lieutenant Commander McCrea of the gunboat *Machias*, the commanding officers of the *Marietta*, of the British cruiser *Tribune* and of the French cruiser *Sucre* were present during the conference.

It was agreed that the liberal forces between Colon and Bohio should surrender

RESULTS OF THANKSGIVING DAY FOOTBALL GAMES.

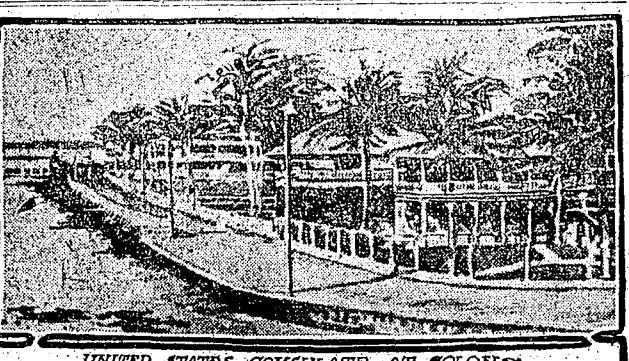
WESTERN.

Michigan	50	Iowa	6
Wisconsin	35	Chicago	0
Minnesota	10	Illinois	5
Northwestern	10	Purdue	0
Notre Dame	22	South Bend A. C.	6
Indiana	24	Depauw	0
Nebraska	18	Haskell Indians	10
Beloit	11	U. Milwaukee Med.	0
Missouri	18	Kansas	12
Knox	17	Lake Forest	0
Grimmell	5	Drake	0
Ohio	11	Kenyon	6
EASTERN.		WESTERN.	
Cornell	21	Pennsylvania	6
Columbia	40	Carlisle	12
Dartmouth	22	Brown	0
Georgetown	22	Lehigh	0

M'GOVERN KNOCKED OUT.

Young Corbett Wins Feather-Weight Championship of the World.

William H. Rothwell, known to the sporting world as Young Corbett, defeated Terry McGovern in a fight for the featherweight championship of the world in two rounds at Hartford, Conn., Thursday afternoon. This gives Young Corbett a clean hold on the featherweight championship, and the young man who defeated Frank Erne at low weights, Joe Harris in a so-called fake fight and won his way through the bantam and feather-



UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT COLON.

with arms, their life and liberty being guaranteed by the government. United States marines were on shore guarding railroad property and the consulate. British and French marines were landed to assist in preserving order and to protect life and property when the Liberals surrendered and the government troops marched in.

To Captain Perry of the battleship Iowa, who is due largely the settlement of the difficult situation.

STOKER BECOMES A MAYOR.

Dennis Mulvihill Goes from Factory Furnaces to the City Hall.

Dennis Mulvihill, who is now Mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., was two weeks before the election drawing a salary of \$14 a week as a foreman in the plant of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. "Honesty" will be the watchword of this administration," declared the "stoker Mayor" in his inaugural speech. Mr. Mulvihill has worked as the same foreman for thirty years. He was born in Ireland fifty-six years ago. In 1860 he was elected Alderman. In

1861 he joined the ranks of the Union army and fought in the Civil War. After the war he returned to his old home and became a stoker in the factory of the company.

Mr. Mulvihill was so confident of success that four days before election he went from the fire pit to the office of the factory and resigned his employment, saying he might be back after two years.

GOVERNORS FIGHT COMBINE.

Heads of Northwestern States Agree to Co-operate with Van Sant.

The Governors of the Northwestern States have replied to the invitation of Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota asking their co-operation in an effort to prevent the pending railway consolidation. All agree in extending their moral support to Minnesota's Governor.

Gov. White of North Dakota and Gov. Tollefson of Montana are willing to arrange for a meeting of Governors and the latter appears very much in earnest. Gov. Geer of Oregon will favor a conference, but cannot come east for that purpose. He would attend it if held on the coast.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Will Press State's War Claims—Grand Rapids Embroiderer Gets Five Years—Lecturer Stricken While Speaking—Hunter Kills Himself—Seizes Nut.

Maj. Ralph W. Stone of Detroit, who succeeded in collecting \$358,000 of the war claims of Michigan against the general government during the latter part of Gov. Philbrick's administration, has gone to Washington to prosecute the claims of the State for about \$88,000 additional before the War Department. Of the \$88,000 which Maj. Stone hopes to collect \$18,000 is for clothing and equipment for the naval reserves and the Thirtieth regiment; about \$20,000 is for subsistence furnished troops after they were mustered into the United States service; \$17,000 is for the care of sick soldiers of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth regiments; \$12,000 is for the transportation of sick veterans; \$4,000 for the maintenance of a hospital at Island Lake for sick soldiers of the general government, and \$3,000 for funeral expenses of soldiers. The remainder of the sum is classed as miscellaneous. Maj. Stone does not expect to collect the entire \$88,000, but he confidently expects that he will recover a considerable sum for the State.

An old landmark known as the Aunt Nancy Vreeland house, burned at Flat Rock. This was one of the first frame buildings built up in the village.

H. Daniels, a farmer living four miles east of Stockbridge, lost within three days six head of cattle, death being caused by the disease known as murrain.

John Reijerson, a Swede, whose home is in Ingersoll township, killed himself in the county jail at Midland by tying a roller towel around an iron pipe in his cell and suspending himself.

Elmer Quimby, charged jointly with his wife of the murder of Mrs. Quimby's children, the night of May 19 last, was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Ithaca. The trial is now in progress.

Erwin Evelyn, Corunna's postmaster, and son in the Hudson Bay country, where they are estimating timber on 10,000 acres. They are accompanied by seven white men and two Indian guides.

If the farmers about Richfield will contract to raise 200 acres of flax, the company which operates a number of flax mills in Sanilac and St. Clair counties will establish such a mill in the village.

Plymouth's Council is camping on the trail of the Pere Marquette Railway because of the practice of the freight crews

of that road in habitually obstructing the street crossings longer than the law permits.

The regents of the University practically decided to begin in the early spring the construction of a \$100,000 engineering department building, to accommodate the increasing number of students at Ann Arbor.

It is learned in Kalamazoo that, after diligent search lasting five months, Charles Bullock, a man of \$600,000, was sentenced to five years in the Detroit house of correction. This was the minimum sentence for violating the United States banking laws and was given in view of his plea of guilty.

Charles Alfred Scharsch, late bookkeeper for the Fourth National Bank of Grand Rapids, changed his plea to guilty

in the United States Court to a indictment for embezzlement.

Charles Alfred Scharsch, late bookkeeper for the Fourth National Bank of Grand Rapids, changed his plea to guilty

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1901.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

From Washington comes the announcement that President Roosevelt will not only clean out the bureau of navigation, but that the entire navy department is to be razed to the ground and reconstructed and placed on a sound basis.

It is said that the navy department needs a thorough overhauling, and that President Roosevelt's determination shall have it. Rear Admiral Crowninshield has made a complaint that he has not enough officers to man the ships. President Roosevelt, it is said, will man the ships with the officers who are now doing routine clerical duty in the various departments. President Roosevelt has a list of 61 officers who will be replaced with government clerks and sent to sea. It is probable that in his message to Congress the president will recommend the appropriation of enough money to hire civilians in place of these officers. They do their clerical work no better because of the fact that the wear shoulder straps.

The country is gratified to learn that Galveston has taken on new life since the storm of September 1900 and has already all but recovered from that lamentable visitation. Within three weeks from the date of the foundation the plucky city had resumed business, and the world has not ceased to applaud the energy of her inhabitants. The statistics show that the city's cotton receipts for the past year were 467,000 bales greater than for the year preceding the calamity. And today she is handling more of this staple than is New Orleans. Her grain exports have been a half million bushels larger the past year, than during the preceding twelve months. Since the great storm, at least \$5,000,000 has been expended for repairs and restoration, and still greater expenditures are planned. Preparations are being made for a general elevation of the land, upon which the city is located. This with suitable breakwaters, dykes, etc., it is hoped will insure the city against a repetition of the misfortune of last year. The brave people richly deserve success in their undertakings.—Grand Rapids Herald.

The position of a rural free delivery mail carrier, is not the good thing that is cracked up to be. By Dec. 1 there will be on the rolls of the post office department 8000 rural carriers. They are resigning at the rate of 150 a month, which means that if no more were appointed the entire force will have resigned in less than four years. The resignations and removals from all causes among city carriers is less than three per cent annually. The trouble is that the salary isn't large enough. It is \$500 a year and out of this the carrier has to buy and maintain a horse and wagon. As his route is twenty to thirty miles a day he is required to keep two horses, and sometimes three, if the roads he has to travel are rough and the country hilly. The only thing the department furnishes is the mail sacks. In view of the talk to bring them under civil service rules, Sup. Machen of the free delivery bureau, is urging that their salaries be raised to at least \$600 a year. The department in some parts of the country actually has difficulty in finding competent men to take possessions at the present salary.

Lord Salisbury announces that as the South African situation has been a menace to the empire for years, "we are now engaged in removing this menace, and we are determined to do it so effectually that it will never require doing again." And very brave words they are. Likewise the Boers speak, not in words after the wins and the walnuts were passed, but from the wind-swept veldt and with guns and raids and captures. They too have had a menace in their midst of them for years, and they are now engaged in removing that menace and at the same time nearly one million dollars daily from the British treasury. They, too, think that if they remove the menace, it will be done so thoroughly that it will not have to be done again, in this generation at least. At the same time we are told that it is wrong and foolish to encourage the Boers to further resistance. Is it more wrong than to encourage the English to further persecution? Does right go only with the largest battalions, and not with the most active gnorilla fighting? These be puzzling questions, but there is another one that Salisbury may ponder as he dabbles in electricity to relieve his mind of the weight of empire. That question is: How much longer will the British taxpayers continue to contribute to a war that has been declared ended half a dozen times?—Det. Journal.

Additional Local Matter.

Mr. C. Eichhoff received a telegram yesterday, stating that Winfield was dangerously ill, and another dispatch received in the evening announced the death of the young man. The remains will be brought here by friends. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the entire community. We give particulars next week.

Clyde Mulvey, three years old, accidentally breathed a seed of wild cucumber into his lung about two weeks ago, and was unable to remove it by coughing. He was taken to Bay City and operated on by Dr. Stone, but inflammation and the shock carried the little sufferer off last Sunday morning. The seed had sprouted where imbedded in the lung. The body was brought home and buried yesterday. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of our community.

For the past year someone has dumped an occasional load of rubbish on the roadside between the State Experiment Station and our farm, old cans, chips, furniture, &c., and in the last load lot of barrels and a carriage top. Last Saturday, as Mr. Breakey was driving in, his team was frightened by the stuff and only good horsemanship saved him from a runaway. We will pay liberal for evidence against the party who committed the dangerous nuisance.

REPORT OF
GRAYLING HIGH SCHOOL, FOR
THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1901.

The following reached the rank indicated:

RANK I. 95-100.
Laura Nelson. Minnie Nelson.
Eva Chamberlain. Holger Clauson.
Fred Michelson. Frieda Niles.
Chris Clauson.
Rank II. 85-95.
Maria Envolvoldsen. Frank Trombley.
Letitia Martin. Victor Brown.
Claude Martin. Ruth Coiner.
Walter Nelson. Lloyd Jennings.
Eva Robinson. LuLu House.
Laura London. Floyd Taylor.
Goldie Pood. Lucy Burress.
Yetta Kraus. Clarence Claggett.
Emil Hanson. Jennie Olsen.
Arthur Fournier. Alfred Sorenson.
Holger Peterson. Thora Ambjornson.
Frank Goulet.
Rank III. Alfred Olson.
Bertha Woodburn. Ben Jerome.
George Jerome. Florence Trombley.
Esther Kraus.
Neither Absent or Tardy.
Frank Goulet. T. Ambjornson.
Holger Peterson. Alfred Sorenson.
Arthur Fournier. Jennie Olson.
Emil Hanson. Clarence Claggett.
Yetta Kraus. Lucy Burgess.
Goldie Pood. Floyd Taylor.
Chris Clausen. Frieda Niles.
Fred Michelson. Holger Clauson.
Edith Chamberlain.

Judge Items:

A. W. Cripps of Lupton, did business in Lovell, on Thursday of last week.

Mr. M. Realy spent last week in Chepogian. He returned on Saturday and took his place on the Section.

Mr. Robert Spearman did business in Grayling, on the 28th.

Mrs. Maggie and Willie Frazier spent Sunday with Mrs. Judge.

Will Johnson has had an attack of Pneumonia. He is gaining now as he is past the danger point.

Miss Eunice Damen, of Lewiston, spent Sunday with Miss Rosven.

Wm. Bell is back in Lovell. He spent the summer in Manistique, but says there is no place like home.

W. R. Love lost a calf through a mistake made by a hunter who shot it for a deer.

There have been about forty deer shipped from our station during the last week.

The mill is idle now, as the Company are putting in a shingle plant and expect to be making shingles about the 1st of January.

J. L. Watts, of Grayling, is in the employ of the Company.

Messrs. Roth and Meisel, of Bay City, are here getting out a car load or two of Christmas trees.

Mr. Herbert Post has gone to Williamson, Ingham Co. He will work on the Michigan Central Railroad, with his brother Dick. Dick's old friends will be glad to know that he is doing well in his new location.

OBSEVER.

Brain-Food Nonsense.
Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutriment is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

Your Income!

It isn't what you receive, but what you spend, that makes you prosperous or otherwise. Saving fifty cents on this, twenty-five cents on that, and ten cents on something else, by trading at our store, in a little while spells prosperity. Even on smaller charges the saving of a nickel or a penny here and there amounts to a great deal in the aggregate, yet our goods are just the same as if the extra charge was added to the price. Just a sample of how the above advise may be carried out:

▲ 50 cents Saving.

A pair of Blankets at \$2.00; we sell them at \$1.50.

A pair of \$2.00 Pants; we sell them at \$1.50.

A pair of Ladies' fine Shoes, at \$2.00; we sell at \$1.50.

▲ 30 cents Saving.

A suit of Men's heavy Fleeced Underwear at \$1.00, we sell at 70c.

▲ 25 cents Saving.

10 yards Outing Flannel at \$1.00; we sell at 75c.

▲ Dime Saving.

Five yards of Cotton, at ten cents, cost 50c; we sell at 40c.

▲ Nickel Saving.

Five yards of best Apron Gingham at 8c, cost 40c; we sell at 35c.

▲ Penny Saving.

On every yard of Cotton, almost every yard of Prints, and every yard of Outing Flannel.

One Penny and over saved on every yard of Ribbon, Lace and Embroidery you buy.

The above are simply a few items, and we have dozens of others to show you any time you come in. We are always glad to see you, whether you are ready to buy or not.

Yours for Bargains

H. JOSEPH,

Originator of Low Prices,
(Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

ARE YOU DEAF? **ANY HEAD NOISES?**
ALL CASES OF DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.
HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERNER, OF BALTIMORE, SAID:

Baltimore, Md., March 30, 1901.
Gentlemen: Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case to help you direct others.
About five years ago my right ear began to sput, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.
I sought for a cure, for months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that any operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noise would then stop, but that the hearing would not be restored.
I then saw your advertising accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noise ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you healthily and beg to remain

Very truly yours,
F. A. WERNER, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.
Examination and advice free. **YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME** at a nominal cont.

INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Special Notice to our Readers.

This paper is on file at the office of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, 108-109-110 Monroe Street, Chicago, where our readers will be courteously greeted who may care to call upon The Inter-Ocean for a tour of inspection and sight-seeing through its magnificent building, in which can be found many mechanical and scientific improvement of the age in connection with the needs of a great newspaper.

In the matter of the estate of William Edwards, deceased.

In the matter of the estate of William Edwards, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of C. W. Edwards, administrator of said estate, praying that a license be granted him to sell the following real estate, of which the deceased died possessed, for the purpose of distributing the proceeds to the heirs of said decedent, viz:

The south ½ of the southwest ¼ of section 10, in town twenty-five (25) N. of Range one (1) West, in the county of Crawford, Michigan, containing 160 acres, according to the U. S. survey.

NOW THEREFORE IT IS ORDERED, that Monday the 9th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin and heirs of said William Edwards, and all other persons interested in said estate, are requested to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Crawford, for four successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON,
JUDGE OF PROBATE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MELONIE M. PURCHASE, deceased.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Crawford, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Wednesday the sixth of November in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present, JOHN C. HANSON, JUDGE OF PROBATE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Crawford, } ss.

At a session of the Probate Court held at the Probate office, in the village of Grayling, on the sixth day of November, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present, JOHN C. HANSON, JUDGE OF PROBATE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MELONIE M. PURCHASE, deceased.

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The Avalanche

THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1901.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

The mercury registered 1 deg. below zero Thanksgiving morning.

Ladies Cloaks and Jackets at Kramer Bros.

You will save money by trading at H. Joseph's.

Stationary, Tobacco and Cigars at Jenson's, next to the Opera House.

Special Bargains in the Shoe Department, of Kramer Bros'.

Excess of orders has compelled the planning mill to run over time of late.

For up to date made to order clothes, call at Blumenthal & Baumgart's.

C. C. Ginnbaugh made a flying business trip to Bay City, last Saturday.

A new line of Ladies', Gent's and Children's Feltts at Joseph's. Come and see them.

Attend the Farmers Institute at McCullough's, to-morrow and next day.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

James Knibbs, of Maple Forest, had the misfortune to lose a valuable horse, last week.

Everyone will be benefited by calling at H. Joseph's, and look his goods and prices over.

Miss Iva Francis, of Gaylord, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harry Pond for Thanksgiving.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

The football game between our boys and the Cheboygan team, on Thanksgiving, resulted in 0 to 0.

Henry Borchers spent Thanksgiving with his parents in Saginaw, and returned home, Friday evening.

For an hour and three quarters the people were held as in a spell.—Daily Journal, Dayton, O. Opera House, Wednesday Evening, Dec. 11th.

Mrs. O. Parsons came up from West Bay City, last week, to visit the grand-daughter and older friends.

If you want to save money on your Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Clothing, or Shoes, etc., etc., call on H. Joseph.

E. Purchase was reported dead a week ago by the Roscommon News. He was in town last Friday and was decidedly lively for a corpse.

For SALE, Corp. in the ear, slightly unripe, at 25c per bu. Fine for milk and fattening. First come, first served. C. Bristol, Jack Pine.

ESTRAYED.—A steer 12 years old, red and white, neck all red. Information will be rewarded by the owner. P. Krouan, Grayling, Mich.

Ten fouts of new style job and display type have been added to our office this week, required by increasing business.

Miss Jessie Owen closed a successful term of school in the Charles Horton District, Frederic, last Saturday.

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, in fact everything in the line of school supplies, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

J. K. Bates and wife with Miss West, the teacher in their school, came down from the farm, to eat turkey with Mrs. Harry Pond.

The Women's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, will meet with Mrs. M. E. Hanson, Friday afternoon, the 6th., at 2 o'clock.

Archie Howse, of Maple Forest, was in town Friday, to subscribe for the Avalanche. He has secured all his crops, and husked 900 bushels of corn.

Chas. Butler arrived home Thursday morning, in time for turkey. He has gained ten pounds in weight and looks fine, and it is hoped his illness will be entirely overcome.

Mrs. Woodworth and Miss Emma Hanson assisted at a concert at Gaylord, Thanksgiving evening, and report a very pleasant time. We know there was fine music.

Our people are not as thankful as they ought to be as the collection for the benefit of the poor at the church Thanksgiving morning, was but a little over \$5,00. They should not credit the failure to secure the fish hatchery, to the Almighty. The W. C. will disburse the collection.

If you wish to consult Leahy, the optician, when he comes Dec. 12th and 13th, you must call at his office as he does not solicit.

Susan.—The pimples, sores and blackheads are danger signals. Take Rocky Mountain Tea, you'll give a farewell reception to your troubles. Evenng, Dec. 11th. Admission 25 and 15c.

Mrs. G. L. Alexander came home last week in time for her part of the Thanksgiving turkey. Fred came with her for a slice, and a few days' visit at home.

The President's message was given late for this issue. It will be read with great interest by the entire people and none will be dissatisfied with its straightforward utterances.

Mrs. G. S. Dyer came up from the farm at Standish, last week, to visit her daughter, Mrs. A. Brink, in this village, and Mrs. Baughart of Frederic. G. S. went to the latter place with her for turkey.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Ostrander, and Mrs. Whipple and her daughter, Mrs. Rhoden, ate their turkey in Kalkaska, with the family of their daughter and son, respectively, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Whipple.

J. Leahy, the expert optician, will be here again, Thursday, December 12th. Will remain two days. Office with Dr. Instey. If you need glasses don't fail to see him.

Mrs. Dr. Leighton was down from Lewiston, last week, returning Thursday morning, and the Dr. came down Friday, p. m., returning Saturday.

He reports a rushing business,

especially with babies, of which three were born last week.

Used by the ladies of fashion all over the world. It's without doubt the greatest beautifier ever offered the American women. 25c. Made only by Madison Medicine Co. Ask your druggist.

The High School will hold a social at the High School building Friday Evening, Dec. 6th, from 5 to 8 p. m.

Proceeds go toward purchasing a new piano for the High School. Admission 15c. Everybody come.

The ladies of Grayling are kindly requested to meet at the M. E. Parsonage, Saturday December 1st, at 3 o'clock. The object of the meeting will be explained then. Everybody invited.

Puts gray matter in your head. Brings a rosy glow to faded cheeks. Restores vim, vigor and mental happiness. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 25c. Ask your druggist.

As J. Leahy is one of the best opticians in the State, those suffering with headache or any eye trouble, should not fail to consult him when he comes again, as he is fully prepared to fit any eyes that can be fitted.

One of McCullough's teams distributed seats and robes from a canopy top surrey in the woods and slashtings West of Frederic, on night last week, and about finished the carriage after they got back into the village.

F. R. Dekrow met with a painful accident at the planing mill, last Saturday. A heavy load of plank

slipped from a wagon, and pinned him to the ground, doing considerable damage to his left leg and foot. He will limp for some time, but no bones were fractured.

Crawford Grange No. 934 will meet every first and third Saturday of each month, at one o'clock, local time, at the G. A. R. hall, until further notice. Grange will be opened promptly.

P. OSTRANDER, Master.

Frank Whipple, formerly of this township, but now of Kalkaska, has been appointed village Marshal by attending strictly to business. Halloween night he brought in a string of eleven marauders who took their medlelue with a little wisdom thrown in.

The grand jury has found an indictment against Selig Solomon for cutting timber on Government land.

We imagine he will not escape this time by paying delinquent taxes or a small per centage of the stampage value, as has been the usual method of settlement of trespass on State and delinquent lands.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Presbyterian church held their semi-annual business meeting on Monday evening, and elected the following officers for the ensuing term:

President—Miss Cole.

Vice-Pres.—Miss E. Walwright.

Secretary—Mrs. R. Drink.

Treas.—John Clark.

Musical Director—Miss A. Burt.

"Crawford's Claim" or Nugget Nell

the pot of Poker Flat, was put on

the boards at the Opera House,

Thanksgiving night, by local talent,

for the benefit of the band, and drew a full house. Our people give unshaken praise to all who took part,

and claim a better class of acting than is usually given here by traveling troupes. The young folks will

reproduce the play at Frederic, next

Saturday evening, and we bespeak

for them a hearty welcome.

Food Changed To Poison.

Poisoning food in the intestines produces effects like those of arsenic,

but Dr. King's New Life Pills expel the poisons from clogged bowels,

gently, easily but surely, curing Con-

stipation, Biliousness, Sick Head-

ache, Fevers, all Liver, Kidney and

Hivel troubles. Only 25c, at L.

Fournier's.

oc24-6t

Mr. Bingham is undoubtedly with on a peer on the American platform in the line of work which he presents. His versatility is remarkable. All were simply delighted.—Rev. J. E. CLARK, Rockton, Illinois. At Opera House, Wednesday Evening, Dec. 11th. Admission 25 and 15c.

Charles Canfield reached the parental table last week in time for turkey after a three month's trip to the "wild and woolly West." most of which time was spent with Eugene Kendrick, in the N. W. corner of Nebraska. He is looking fine and re-ports an enjoyable outing.

The tragic death among hunters in the woods of Michigan this fall has been greater than ever before, considering the number of sportsmen in the woods. The dispatches every day during the hunting season told of the "accidental" shooting of some hunter by another who had mistaken the victim for a deer. The coroner's jury meets, the sportsman gives his testimony with tears in his eyes, and a verdict of accidental death is rendered. But this does not bring back the life that has met with such an untimely end.

Nothing can atone for his loss, the removal of the support of some family, the making of wife a widow and children fatherless. It is nothing but gross carelessness, and the laws of Michigan ought to be altered so as to prescribe some penalty for the

fool hunters, who go through the woods bring recklessly after every moving leaf or animate object that may come within the range of their defective vision. Upwards of twenty-five homes in Michigan have been thrown into mourning this fall by the carelessness of these hunters, and something ought to be done about it.

Says He Was Tortured.

"I suffered such pain from Corns I could hardly walk," writes H. Robinson, Hillsborough, Ill., "but Buckle's Arnica Salve completely cured them." Acts like magic on sprains, bruises, cuts, sores, scalds, burns, boils, ulcers. Perfect healer of skin diseases and piles. Cure guaranteed by L. Fournier. 25c.

NOTICE.

The assessment roll for the township of Grayling is at the back of Grayling, where taxes will be received at any time during the month of December.

Books!

Poems, Juvenile and Toy Books!

We are showing the largest line of standard books, consisting of Poems, illustrated Gift-, Juvenile- and Toy-Books ever brought to Grayling, and invite all to visit our store, and look over our assortment. Prices 25 cents and upward.

Fournier's Drug Store.

Merry ChristMas, AND A Happy New Year to all!

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO, Grayling, Michigan.

WE SELL

Palacine Oil.

Compradour Teas.

Royal Tiger Coffee.

Fancy Canned Goods.

Flour, Hay and Feed.

BATES & CO.

NOTICE.

The assessment roll for the township of Grayling is at the back of Grayling, where taxes will be received at any time during the month of December.

M. HANSON.
Deputy Treasurer.

South Branch Items.

At a meeting of Grayling Lodge No. 137, T. O. O. F. held Dec. 3d, 1901, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS it has pleased the supreme ruler of the universe to remove from our circle Bro. Joseph Patterson, Past Grand, who has long been a faithful member of our beloved order, and whose loss we deeply deplore, be it

RESOLVED, that while we bow in humble submission to the hand of affliction, we extend our warmest sympathy to the bereaved and heartbroken widow in this her hour of grief and trial, and may He who has permitted the blow to fall, comfort and strengthen the heart of the afflicted.

RESOLVED, that we as members of the order, strive to emulate the virtues of our deceased brother, realizing that we are all drawing near the hour of final departure, and so may we be prepared for the summons from the Supreme, when he shall see fit to call us, and be it further

RESOLVED, that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be entered in full on the record of the Lodge, that a copy with the seal be presented to the Odd Fellow and the local papers for publication.

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PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

Distribution of Immigrants.

The number of immigrants coming into this country between 1820 and June 30, 1900, was 19,115,221. Prior to 1820 the government did not take account of immigration, but the generally accepted estimate of the total immigration between the adoption of the constitution and 1820 is but 250,000. This number is not included in the above total.

The character of the immigration has changed in a most interesting way. From 1821 to 1850 2.3 per cent of our immigration came from Canada and Newfoundland; during the next decade, 1851 to 1860, the percentage was the same, and during the last decade only 0.1 per cent of the immigrants were from those sections. From 1821 to 1850 24.2 per cent came from Germany, and in the next decade 36.6 per cent, this being the highest per cent recorded by the Germans.

During the last decade the Germans supplied only 13.7 per cent of our foreign immigration. During the period first named, 1821 to 1850, Great Britain furnished 15 per cent of the immigrants, and in the next decade 16.3 per cent. Then came a large increase from Great Britain, between 1861 and 1870, the percentage being 26.2; from 1871 to 1880 it was 19.5, while for the last decade it was but 7.4. From 1821 to 1850 Ireland furnished 42.3 per cent of our immigrants, and between 1851 and 1860 36.2 per cent. Since then there has been a rapid decrease, and between 1891 and 1900 Ireland furnished but 10.5 per cent of our immigrants. Those from Norway and Sweden constituted only 0.6 per cent between 1821 and 1850. The Scandinavianians increased in numbers between 1881 and 1890, when their proportion was 10.8 per cent; during the last decade it was 8.7 per cent.

The immigration from the whole group just named, Canada and Newfoundland, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland and Norway and Sweden, shows a marked relative decrease. While the immigrants from these countries constituted 74.3 per cent of the whole number of immigrants during the entire period under discussion, they furnished 62.1 to 1850 Austria-Hungary sent no immigrants to this country, or not enough to make any impression upon the statistics, but between 1861 and 1870 the immigration from that country was 0.4 per cent, during the next decade 2.6 per cent, from 1881 to 1890 6.7 per cent, while during the last decade it was 10.1 per cent. Italy, beginning with 0.2 per cent during the period from 1821 to 1850, increased to 2 per cent between 1871 and 1880, and to nearly 6 per cent during the next decade, while during the last decade that country furnished 17.7 per cent of our total number. The proportions for Russia and Poland are almost identical with those of Italy. Those two countries, taken together, began with only 0.1 per cent of our total number of immigrants between 1821 and 1850, increased but slightly until between 1881 and 1890, when they contributed 5 per cent, and during the last decade 16.3 per cent. These three sections—Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia and Poland—taken together, contributed during the last decade 50.1 per cent of our immigrants, against 30.4 per cent, as stated, for the group of five countries first named; 9.5 per cent came from elsewhere.

During the year ending on June 30, 1900, the total number of immigrants was 448,572. Of this number, 2,322 belonged to the professional class, 61,443 were skilled laborers, 163,509 were laborers, while 134,941, including women and children, had no specified occupation. The State having the largest percent-



prisonment at solitary confinement, as has been recommended. The object of punishment is twofold—to serve as an example to others and to protect society by removing the criminal from a position where he might further endanger lives and liberties. As to the deterrent effect of the punishment upon others, life imprisonment would probably serve as well as capital punishment. Conspirators against the life of a ruler or high official of our own or any country, when the conspiracy results in the death of the person plotted against, should be held equally guilty with the one by whose blow—death—is inflicted, and all doubt should be removed, so that there should be provided the same degree of punishment as for the murderer.

Laws should also be enacted making it a misdemeanor, punishable by long imprisonment, either in writing or by spoken words, to incite to violence against the life of any person. This law should be, however, carefully safeguarded so that it would not interfere with the rights of free speech guaranteed by the constitution. Incitement to acts of general violence during a strike or other disturbance, for instance, should not be punished so severely. The law should especially aim to prevent the promulgating and teaching of the doctrine of anarchism.

There is, in my opinion, no necessity for amending the constitution of the United States to secure proper laws for the treatment of anarchism. State laws are or can be made ample sufficient, and the prosecution for conspiracy or other outraging of anarchism properly belongs in the State where the crime is committed. Convictions are more readily and quickly secured, also, under the State laws.

At present the punishment provided by the federal statutes for such crimes as have been mentioned is wholly insufficient. No one has thought of the possibility of anarchism attempting upon the President's life, and hence there is none in force where Congress has jurisdiction to sufficiently punish the criminals and avert such calamities as that at Buffalo. Anarchism differs from rebellion in that it opposes all law and seeks the overthrow of all government. It is a crime not against a nation but against civilization, and must be so treated.

FOSTER M. VOORHEES,
Governor of New Jersey.

Labor Unions and Workingmen.

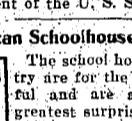


The question of organized labor is not a question of wages. It is a question of most vital importance. It is a question of administration, of running your own works in your own way.

I have nothing to do with labor organizations, but if I was a workingman and I was at one time, I would not belong to a labor organization. They put all men on the same level. If I was a bright, alert, competent man, I would not be put in the same class with the poorest man. Organized labor means that no man can advance unless all the others advance.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB,
President of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

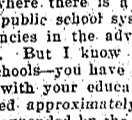
American Schoolhouses.



The school houses in this country are for the most part dreadful and are a matter of the greatest surprise to me. I have seen some which are little more than barns and which seem positively unsafe and unhealthful. Such a state of affairs is not right in this land, where there is a justifiable boast of the public school system, the best of all agencies in the advancement of humanity. But I know the trouble with your schools—you have too much politics mixed with your education. I have ascertained, approximately, the amount of money expended by the people for school houses, and the results are not at all commensurate. There should be a better showing for the generosity of the people, but there has been a dreadful leakage, and the people will have to be generous again to remedy the conditions.

ELIZABETH B. GRANNIS,
President of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity.

Laws Against Anarchy.



The anarchist is not the foe of one nation or form of government, but the enemy of all. For this reason there should be joint action in every civilized land to stamp out the brood entirely. For an attempt on the life of a President would make the penalty much more severe than for an ordinary assault. Life imprisonment, probably, would be a fitting punishment for the crime. We have outgrown the idea of inflicting the death penalty for a lesser crime than murder, and I would not return to it. Nor would I make such fin-

you to come; you asked me. You said "Let's go somewhere where we can be peaceful, quiet and happy, and I came. Don't you ask me to come any more for you, for I won't do it. If the skies tell, I believe you'd blame me for it."

The man opened his lips to reply, but his case must have seemed weak even to himself, for he shut them again, and a silence profound and unbroken fell over the ear.—Baltimore News.

POPULAR PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

Dolly Madison Was a Remarkable Mistress of the White House.

Beautiful, vivacious, affable and rich, Dolly Madison dispensed a lavish hospitality at her husband's house while he was Secretary of State and presided at such social functions as took place in the White House during Jefferson's days. Becoming regularly installed as its mistress, at her husband's inauguration in 1809, she was the leader of Washington society for sixteen years.

No lady of the White House ever approached her in popularity except Harriet Lane, the mistress of the mansion at the time of the bachelor president, Buchanan, and Mrs. Cleveland. Mrs. Madison never forgot the name of a person she had once met. She always recollects every incident of consequence connected with the history of every person presented to her, thus making every one feel that he held a high place in her esteem. In this way she dismasted much of the hostility to the weak administration of Madison and won him many friends whose support was of the highest value to him and to the country during the tempestuous days of the troubles between the United States and England. Worthy as Madison was, says Leslie's Weekly, he was a much greater person in her field than he was in his.

After the man had repaired the damage twice, his patience gave out. "You'll never get me to wear a silk hat again when you are wearing that thing on your head, so you needn't ask me to," he exploded—his tone was the irritated one of a relative.

"I didn't ask you to wear it this time, did I?" asked the woman.

"That doesn't make any difference, you'll never get me to do it again; I'm not going to spoil an \$8 hat for your pleasure," growled the man, and regarding the surprised look if his companion he sunk into a gloomy silence.

Directly a fuse blew out of the car wheel and the vehicle came to a halt. The man roused himself from his abstraction. "Don't you ever ask me to ride out in the suburbs with you again," he said with much concentration of energy; "here we are two miles from home, and I'll be late at the meeting of my society. I was to read a paper, too."

"Goodness gracious!" replied the woman, using a favorite feminine exclamation in her impatience. "I did not ask

have heard the racket in the lion house. It was very near their dinner-time and they were all hungry. The old lion and his wife were prancing round their cage, roaring with all their might. Their noise started the puma, and when he began he started the panthers. It was, I assure you, pandemonium let loose.

So Mamie poured half of Florida water on a piece of raw cotton and threw it in the lion's cage. He stopped his nose, sniffed at it, rolled all over it, and acted just like a good-natured puppy dog. He rolled over and over with his four big strong legs in the air. He was perfectly happy and forgot that he was hungry. Then Mrs. Lion came up and had a roll, and he never once snarled at her as he so often does. They both were as nice and quiet as two pussy-cats. Mamie and I didn't regret having spent our money on the perfume.

Shoppers as Detectives.

Professional shoppers are employed by a large dry goods firm to test the abilities of their clerks. This firm owns over thirty large shops, and employs nearly one thousand assistants. To find out whether every customer is properly served, a number of lady customers are employed to call at the various shops. They are told to give as much trouble as possible, and sometimes to leave without making a purchase after looking at nearly everything in the shop. Should the unfortunate assistant's temper not be equal to the strain, or should a single word be said that might offend, a report will infallibly reach headquarters and lead to the dismissal of the sorely tried bundle of sashes and ribbons.

Pressure in Ocean's Deepest Depths.

There are spots in the ocean where the water is five miles deep, and if it is true that the pressure of the water on any body in the water is one pound to the square inch for every two of the depth, anything at the bottom of one of "five miles" holes would have a pressure of about 13,200 pounds to every square inch.

Timour the Tartar.

Tamerlane, the Tartar conqueror, had a club foot. His real name was Timur Lenk, or Timour the Lame.

We have often heard that animals were very fond of perfumes, so Mamie and I saved our pennies and bought a bottle of Florida water, which we took with us to the zoo. You just ought to

CHINA'S GRAND OLD MAN.

In Li Hung Chang's Death the Orient Loses Its Greatest Man.

In the death of Li Hung Chang the ancient empire of China has lost its most powerful and greatest citizen and oriental civilization its most distinguished exponent. Our own Gen. Grant ranked him with Bismarck and Gladstone, and in return for the compliment Li compared Grant to himself. The great Chinaman had an unbounded admiration for the hero of Appomattox, whom he entertained when the latter was making a tour of the world, and every year after Gen. Grant's death was making a tour of the world, and every year after Gen. Grant's death he had a wreath placed on his grave. When Li visited this country on a tour of the world he planted a tree by Gen. Grant's tomb in Riverside Park, New York.

Li Hung Chang was not a leader-of-the-peopple by birth or hereditary rank. He was not even of the blood of the ruling caste, the Manchus. He was of old Chinese stock and was born in 1822, the same year as Gen. Grant, the first came into prominence during the Taiping rebellion, which desolated China for fourteen years, costing 20,000,000 lives and incalculable financial loss. Li raised a regiment of militia and attacked the rebels on their march toward Pekin. He gained notice by this and was promoted. First with the aid of Gen. Ward, an American, and next with Gen. Gordon, who subsequently met a tragic fate in the Sudan, he organized and disciplined an army and ultimately crushed out the rebellion. For this service he was promoted to be governor of the metropolitan province of Pe-chili, and here he ruled with autocratic sway for a quarter of a century. He was the buffer

both the zebra and the giraffe—in the Seminole forest region of Central Africa, a letter was received at the National museum in Washington from a man in New England, who said that for many years he was stationed as a trader in the region named. He declared that the okapi were exceedingly common. His knowledge of zoology was then very limited, and as a result, he had labored under the impression that the okapi was known to science. The announcement of Sir Harry's discovery was the first intimation of the scientific importance of this animal.

This much of the letter is all well enough, but he spoiled the whole by offering for a "modest consideration" to return to Africa and secure for the institution a dozen or more live specimens of this animal.

Side by side with the advance of anthropological science, the great relic industry has kept pace, and as a result, a very large part of the time of the government anthropologists in the laboratory as well as in the field is occupied by ferreting out frauds. At present only seven or eight of the sacred books or codices of the Aztecs are known to exist; these being scattered about in the libraries of Rome, Paris, Madrid, Berlin and London. Archaeologists have long entertained hopes of finding a few more of these strange books hidden away in some obscure corner of Mexico, and the joy of one of the leading archeologists of America may be imagined when two months ago he received information of a rather vague character that a work of this sort had turned up in a remote corner of Mexico.

He went immediately to the region where, according to report, the codex was found, sought out the shrewd Mexican

A CONGRESSMAN TAKES

RANK OF KING EDWARD.

Congressman James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, Democratic leader of the House of Representatives, has received the highest office in the gift of Scottish Rite Masons and he, therefore, ranks as a Mason with King Edward VII, and President Diaz of Mexico, The Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States met in Washington to celebrate its centennial. Upon the death of Sovereign Grand Commander T. H. Caswell, of San Francisco, a few months ago, Mr. Richardson, as Deputy Grand Commander, assumed the active duties of the exalted position.

Ceremonies befitting almost the coronation of a king attend the installation of a Sovereign Grand Master. Only active members of the Supreme Council participate in these solemnities, and of such there are but twenty-three, the Supreme Council being limited by the ritual to thirty-three, one for each State in the jurisdiction. There are a number of honorary members who are permitted

to do me worst! They'll never trouble vez again!—Bazar.

Impeccable Lover—Be mine, Anna, and you will be treated like an angel. Wealthy Maiden—Yes, I suppose so. Nothing to eat, and less to wear. No, thank you.—Tit-Bits.

Kitty—My dressmaker says it is such a pleasure to fit a gown to me. Edith—Cousins it a sort of artistic triumph, I suppose? The true artist delights in difficulties.—Boston Transcript.

After the surgical operation: Barber—What will you have on your face, with hazel or bay rum? Patron—Naïf, one nor the other. Just put on plain court plaster!—Judge.

Rats and the dog: Gentleman (indignant)—When I bought this dog you said he was splendid for rats. Why, he won't touch them! Dog—Deafie—Well, ain't that splendid for rats?—Tit-Bits.

The thing to do: "If you woke up suddenly in the night and found yourself in the den of a man-eating tiger, what would you do?" "I'd promise myself to quit drinking."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sue (in a whisper)—The little man we are passing is Robertson Stunter. He was one of the best known authors in the country once. He—Strange I don't remember him. She—But that was three or four months ago.—Life.

No favoritism: "Please, ma'am," said the boy who had been absent. "I was kidnapped!" "That is no excuse," replied the teacher. "I cannot allow you libertines simply because your parents happen to be rich!"—Town Topics.

Your conversation, Mr. Heyvman," said Miss Peppery, looking very wise, but innocent, "reminds me of some champagne." "Ah!" exclaimed Heyvman, much pleased. "That's extra dry."—Ex.

Employer—I'm afraid you've deceived me! You came here as a college graduate. Clerk—Well, what makes you doubt me, sir? Employer—Why, you just said in regard to a matter of business that I knew better than you.—Chicago News.

"No, sir," exclaimed the loud-voiced drummer in the smoker, "I'm proud to say that no house in the country has more men pushing its line of goods than ours." "What do you sell?" asked a curious one. "Baby carriages."—Syracuse Herald.

Vain ambition: "It seems impossible to break into society," moaned the partner; "this is the fourth time I have

been operated on for appendicitis, and the only invitation I have received is to call and settle with the surgeon."—Baltimore American.

Jakey was a little German boy, who was always late in getting to school. One day, however, he arrived before the bell rang, and running up to the teacher, he cried: "Well, today I am before at last. I always was pehine before."—Philadelphia Times.

Citizen—Madam, why do you persist in pinching me with your umbrella?

Madam—I want to make you look smart, so I can thank you for giving me your seat. Now, sir, don't you go off and say that women haven't any manners.—Chicago Record-Herald.

If you did not love me why did you encourage me? She—? Encourage you? He—For two years you have accepted every one of my invitations to the theater, et cetera. She—That was not because I loved you; it was because I loved the theater.—Illustrated Bits.

Out at sea: Mrs. Gull (angry)—I heard what you said to that Miss Seaweed, Mr. Gull—Heard what? Mrs. Gull—I did indeed, doctor, but I had a hard time to do it. The only place it would stay at safety was for me to climb up the chimney piece.—Life.

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Three Times and Out.

Mrs. Fosdick was sure she heard the crack of breaking china in the kitchen, but she felt she must be mistaken when she entered and saw the joyous face of her cook.

"I'm so glad O've broke it, m'm," Bridget said, beaming with delight.

"Why, it's one of my best cups," said Mrs. Fosdick, surveying the remains.

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Thrown from His Cab and Killed.

The following is a most interesting and, in one respect, pathetic tale: Mr. J. Pope, 42, Ferrar Road, Streatham, said: "I was never cheap; he is gone, dead—horse bolted through off his seat in his cab, he was driving, and killed poor cheap, and a good sort, too, mate. It was him, you see, who gave me the half-bottle of St. Jacobs Oil that made a new man of me. 'Twas like this: me and Bowman were great friends. Some gentleman had had a bad fall, so he said, 'S. J.'s oil, which had done him a lot of good; he only used half the bottle, and, remonstrating that I had been a martyr to rheumatism and sciatica for years, that I had literally tried everything, had doctors, and all without benefit, I became disengaged and looked upon it that there must be some virtue in it. Well, said Pope, 'you may not believe me, for it is a miracle, but before I had used the contents of the half-bottle of St. Jacobs Oil which poor Bowman gave me, I was a well man. There it is, you see, after years of pain, after using remedies, oils, embrocations, horse liniments, and spent money on them, without success. So, you see, I was completely cured in a few days. I bought another bottle, thinking the pain might come back, but it did not, so I gave the bottle away to a friend who had a lame back. I can't speak too highly of this wonderful pain-killer.'

A Fancy College Crow.

There is a gentleman who is beyond his school days who is interested in chickens. Recently he learned that there was an institution of learning where a course of instruction was given in chickenology and duckology, or in those branches designated by scientific names. The fowl fancier thought the matter over—was he too old? He decided to consult his friends.

"I don't mind the schoolroom," he said, with a trown, "but it is in the thought of the other class meetings: Just as like as not we will all wear goose quills in our hats and have 2 college yell something like this 'Quack, quack, quack! Cock-a-doodle do! Roasters, broilers, 1902!'" A bony Journal.

The Easiest Way.

Husband—What are you doing in my pockets? Haven't you any money?

Wife—I have money of my own, but a man's pockets are so much easier to find.

Mrs. Winslow's Soreness Syrup for Children, softening soft gum, reduces inflammation, relieves pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

MRS. H. F. ROBERTS

Says to All Sick Women: "Give Mrs. Pinkham a Chance, I Know She Can Help You as She Did Me."

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: The world praises great reformers; their names and fames are in the ears of everybody, and the public press helps spread the good tidings. Among them all Lydia E. Pinkham's name goes to posterity.



MRS. H. F. ROBERTS,
County President of W. C. T. U., Kansas
City, Mo.
with a softly breathed blessing from the lips of thousands upon thousands of women who have been restored to their families when life hung by a thread, and by thousands of others whose weary, aching limbs you have quieted, and whose pains you have taken away.

"I know whereof I speak, for I have received much valuable benefit myself through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and for years I have known dozens of women who have suffered with displacement, ovarian troubles, ulcerations and inflammation who are strong and well-to-do; simply through the use of your Compound."—Mrs. H. F. ROBERTS, 1404 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.—*see page 10*.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham. She will understand your case perfectly, and will treat you with kindness. Her advice is free, and the address is Lynn, Mass.

"C. C. C." on Every Tablet.

Every tablet of Cascarets Candy Cathartic bears the famous C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Look for it and accept no other. Beware of fraud. All druggists, inc.

ASTHMA-HAY FEVER
CURED BY
DR.TAFT'S ASTHMALENE
SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE
ADDRESS DR.TAFT, 79 E. 130th ST. N.Y. CITY.



For More Than a Quarter of a Century the reputation of W. L. Douglas has been placed high that this winter receives more value for his money than \$2.00 and \$3.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. Fast Color Eyelets Used.

W. L. Douglas \$2.00 and \$3.00 shoes are made of the same high-grade leather. Shoes are made with leather and leather stamped on bottom.

Instinct upon buying W. L. Douglas shoes to see if they are made in every way.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

UNION MADE

The standard has always been placed high that this winter receives more value for his money in the U. S. It is true that W. L. Douglas shoes cost more than \$2.00 and \$3.00 than any other manufacturer in the world. Fast Color Eyelets Used.

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CATALOG FREE.

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ON DISTANT SHORES.

On distant shores I fix mine eyes:
My heart's desire near them lies,
Waste, worthless, are things at
hand;
For if that distant other land
Are better; 'tis beyond sunrise.

I strive, I strain, I sacrifice
My life, my love, to gain the prize,
Until, behold, at length I stand
On distant shores.

Alas, sorry, sickening surprise!
In vain I strive to realize
That now I tread the long-sought
strand;
And, looking back, Heart doth de-
mand
Why left ye that fair Paradise?
On distant shores.

—Truman Roberts Andrews in Life.

A LUCKY MISTAKE.

BY ALVAN MILTON KERR.

I taught Tommy Sands the art of telegraphy, and obtained for him his first position, that of night operator at Sturgess. He held the position just twelve hours, then came back to me discharged, but happy. The reason for this was that Tommy, like some other people, valued his life more than he did a working position.

Viewed as an individual, Tommy was fairly capable. Considered as a beginner in railroad station work, he was competent enough, but, as sometimes happens, the duties of his position apparently doubled the very hour that saw him attempt the work of the office. When he left his home station to take charge at Sturgess, I particularly admonished him to keep cool; for much in railroading depends on normal presence of mind—but, of course, a lad of eighteen cannot reasonably be expected to remain quite so much a master of himself as an older man, and Tommy, upon his introduction to the office at Sturgess, really met troubles enough to try a veteran.

In the first place, he had everything to do at the station. All the items included in the comprehensive term "everything" cannot be specified here, but some of them may be mentioned. He had to watch the wires and take orders and telegrams, sell tickets and check baggage, throw the mail-pouch into the doorway of the mail-car, when the passenger-train arrived, unload and load express and answer questions. This latter is a very disconcerting task when a man is new to a station and really doesn't know what he is talking about.

Of course Sturgess was not a large place, and ordinarily the Sturgess night operator, particularly when accustomed to the work, did not find his duties very exacting. But with Tommy that night it was different; he unfortunately struck a rush of business and through it a very odd experience.

When Tommy arrived to begin his work it was raining in the Elk River valley, softly at times, then again so generously that it roared on the tin station-roof and made the lamp-lighted platform look like an expanse of boiling glass. In these moments of exuberant downpour, thunder rolled up and down the valley, and the telegraph armatures jumped and spluttered senselessly. Even when the sluice-gates of the sky seemed no more than fine drizzling sieves, far-off lightning sent its snapping sighs along the wires, interfering with the transmission of orders and messages.

But of course no operator who realizes the responsibility of his position cuts out his instrument on account of lightning unless the play of celestial fire is absolutely dangerous. Tommy could not well cut out his during the time of most danger that night, for the dispatcher called him three-quarters of an hour before the Eastern Mail was due at ten o'clock, and cautioned him to watch close and be on hand, as he might be needed for orders.

After that things went lively with Tommy. The omnibus from the principal hotel brought a load of passengers. Among them were three "drummers," two of whom were of the exacting, hectoring sort, with a large quantity of excess baggage. Tommy weighed the trunks, which were huge and heavy, in order to determine the excess, and the drummers protested and tormented him with abuse while he made out the excess-slips.

Then in rushed a rain-wet wedding party, laughing and screaming and throwing rice, and filling the waiting-room to suffocation.

The bridegroom was so excited, he hardly told where he was going, and was a long time fumbling about his clothes in quest of money with which to pay for the tickets, while the bride clung to his arm and laughed and squeaked, as she vainly tried to ward off the flying rice. During the uproar a gray old farmer and his wife pushed through the crowd to the ticket window. They were going to Duluth, and Tommy found it quite impossible to allay their nervousness with sufficient information.

The confusion and the perplexing demands upon him augmented his natural anxiety until his scalp prickled, and his cheeks flushed with excitement. Tommy was half conscious that his mind was not working normally in the general confusion, and the near approach of the moment when the Eastern Mail was due quickened both the general clamor and his own nervousness. On account of the rain, the baggage, which filled two trucks, had necessarily to be left under cover until the last moment, and the young operator was wondering with alarm if he should be able to get it out of the baggage-room, and to the train, in time.

The Eastern Mail proved to be twelve minutes late and the waiting crowd paled Tommy with all sorts of annoying questions. At the moment when the Mail was due by schedule, the dispatcher called Tommy, and he flew to the key. The pay-car was coming up the valley with the directors' car attached; they were in a hurry, and the dispatcher wished to change their meeting point with the mail to Sturgess.

Tommy's heart throbbed as he copied the instructions to hold the Mail for orders. The noise in the waiting-room was so great that he could hardly

read the clicking instrument, and a dizzy sort of fear rose in his mind lest he should not receive the order correctly; besides, as there was so much else that needed his immediate attention, it seemed he could not wait. When he had repeated the order, the official "O. K." seemed to spurt from the sounder, it came so quick, and the dispatcher began giving the pay-car at Sumner orders to run to Sturgess.

As Tommy intoned the "O. K." on the hold order, two belated passengers began beating on the ticket-window, demanding tickets and checks for their trunks. In the insistent rush of the moment, Tommy did the fatal thing; he forgot to turn the hold-sign for the Mail.

He was exceedingly busy throughout the next ten minutes with tickets and baggage, and when the Mail rounded a curve with screaming wheels, and brought her string of glowing coaches creaking and hissing to the platform, his head was swimming in a sort of dizzy panic. There was hurried loading and unloading of baggage, the shoving of express packages from a car door into Tommy's arms, the throwing of a mail-sack upon the wet platform, and the flinging of another into the mail-car, the laughter and scramble aboard of passengers, a rumble of thunder up in the black sky; then the train creaked and hissed and drew away—prospectively to crash into the pay-car some miles east of Sturgess.

Tommy, wet with perspiration and the falling rain, began picking up some fallen packages. As he rose his eye caught sight of the green light burning on the signal-box. It should have been red!

Like a blinding flash the forgotten order rushed upon his memory. It staggered him like a blow, and for an instant all the blood in his veins seemed to rise and boil and rear in his ears.

He whirled about, and express-bills and packages dropped from his hands as if they had stung him. The rear lights of the train were perhaps too far from the platform. Like a creature suddenly smitten with madness, he rushed after them, shouting shrilly. If he could only catch hold of the hand-rail and swing himself up and pull the bell-cord!

"O Father in Heaven! Father in Heaven, help me!" came gasping from his white lips as he ran.

But the train was running faster than he. Still, onward he tore along the ties, shouting and pleading. He tripped and fell prone upon his face, rose and slipped and staggered; but at that moment the world was suddenly wrapped in fire, and a shattering peal split downward, as if the earth had opened to its core. The Eastern Mail lashed wildly, there came a rattling crash of draw-heads, and the long string of coaches stopped.

Tommy scrambled to his feet, for he had fallen with the electric shock. His hair seemed to crackle as with fire; there was an odd singeing in his ears. Despite the strange happening, however, his mind did not loosen its grip on the paramount idea—the mad necessity of holding the train. Onward, as fast as his feet could carry him, he flew, leaped up the rear steps and rushed through the coaches shouting for the conductor. He found the blue-coated official by the locomotive.

"The pay-car's coming from Sumner! I got orders for you! Get-back the siding quick!" Tommy cried.

Jim Dwyer, the engineer, was getting up from the fuel deck, looking dazed and strange. The fireman hung pale and soot-streaked against the banked-up coal in the tender. The conductor himself seized the throttle-lever and put the drivers on the back turn.

Dwyer crept weakly back upon his high seat and rubbed his forehead like one just waking from sleep.

"What happened, Andy?" he said.

"Lightning struck the wire and hit the engine somehow, too! We are wanted for orders back at the depot," said the conductor. "I'll run her back; guess you're hurt."

"I feel kind of queer all over; something seemed to hit me here at the back of my head. But I'll be all right in a minute, I guess," said Dwyer.

Tommy jumped off with them at the station and ran into the office. The telegraph-table was splintered and thrown away from the wall. The instruments were torn apart and portions of them were fused and melted. A glazier revealed what the boy had escaped! Had he been at the table getting the train's order, or reporting it, he would have met instant death. His error, strangely, had proved a mark of good fortune.

The conductor looked at Tommy's white face with a softening light in his own. "I guess God must be taking care of blundering children like you," he said. He turned to the engineer, "Jim, how did you come to shut off steam?" he asked.

"I don't know," replied the engineer, still rubbing his head. "I had hold of the throttle-lever, and I suppose the shock must have made my grip and jerk the lever, and that shut her off. The blow, or whatever it was, knocked me off the seat."

Eight telegraph-poles were found to have been split and broken by the electricity seeking the ground where the great bolt fell upon the wire. Dwyer's engine had been almost opposite the point of greatest wreckage, and obviously the iron of the engine had attracted the electric force.

Tommy brought the day operator to the station, and by patching a wire and attaching an old relay, they got the Mail and pay-car out without much delay, but, of course, Tommy went home discharged.

Afterward he went into his father's store, and ultimately became a partner in the business. Twelve hours of railroading, he often averred, were quite sufficient for him.—Youth's Companion.

Planting Wild Turkeys.

The attempt is being made on some Western game preserves to plant the wild turkey. The birds are trapped and their wings clipped. Sometimes they are allowed to breed with tame birds. The young then show less inclination to wander, but are not as good for purposes of sport, and lack the delightful flavor for which the wild ancestor is famous.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CAT-TAILS.

The Cat-tails were holding their annual convention.

At all local clubs; and they rustled and purred.

Of the moment, Tommy did the fatal thing; he forgot to turn the hold-sign for the Mail.

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Mrs. Dickerson went for a walk last Sunday afternoon with another woman. They were at Seventeenth and Poplar streets, on their way home, when Mrs. Dickerson suddenly exclaimed:

"That goat has been following us for the last three blocks, and I believe it wants to go home with us."

The woman stopped and looked at the animal, which, seemingly, flattered by the attention it had attracted, advanced and tried to eat Mrs. Dickerson's gloves and handkerchief.

All attempts to drive it away were futile and whenever Mrs. Dickerson went near it, the goat was sure to go. It followed her for several blocks, and when she boarded a trolley car to escape it, the animal trotted after the car pleading plaintively.

When she opened the door of her home the goat stepped into the hallway. It has been there ever since.—Philadelphia Press.

TRAPPED.

When the trappers in the old days set their traps by the Canadian streams they sometimes caught other animals besides beavers. A hunter returning to see what luck he had had, noticed that one trap was missing. He also saw signs that a bear had been in the neighborhood.

"It's growing! My dad-to-dad's coming up," she cried, dancing with excitement, while the girl-dancer bent down to look at the lithe green plant.

"It'll soon be ready for potting, Missy," he said. And Missy-dan-decidedly to tell Moph.

It seemed a long time to Dolphy before the daf-to-daf was ready to be taken, and when at last she started, hugging the pre-cious pot, she could hardly walk steadily.

At last they reached the lithe house, in the smoke-jest and noise-jest of the town; and were shown into such a tiny room, so clean and tidy.

"For me? Oh, Missy!" was all Cissie could say, but Dolphy was not a bit shy.

"Yes, it's for you to keep; it grew in my own garden, and, look its nearly out," she said. "Shall I put it on the windowsill?"

She chatted to the little girl, while her mother-told to Cissie's mother; then they had to go home.

"Thank you ever so much; I will take such care of the little daf-to-daf," said Cissie gratefully, and little La-dy Bound-tiful trotted contentedly home.

F. M. H.

were far down the beach toward their boat.

Pretence or injury or lameness is a common habit with many species of birds to attract a supposed enemy from the vicinity of their nests.—Our Indian Animals.

LITTLE LA-DY BOUN-TI-FUL.

"Mother, what is being boun-ti-ful?" asked Dolphy, looking up from her big picture-book.

"Being kind and good, and giving nice things to people who have n't-a 'ny," an-swer-ed Mother. "Why is my Dolphy think-ing of that?"

Dolphy laugh-ed shily.

"Because I should like to do that," she re-plid. "And Nurse was tell-ing me yes-ter-day a bout a litte girl call-ed Cissie. She lives right in the middle of the town, and has to lie on her back all day long. Isn't that dreadful?"

"Yes, in-deed!" said Mother; and Dolphy went on. "And Nurse said Cissie had noth-ing to do all day, and it made her so mis-er-able."

"Well, dar-ling, what do you want to do?" asked Mother, smil-ing a little as she guess-ed what was com-ing.

"I thought she might like a flower in a pot, you know," cri-ed Dolphy, jumping up in her ea-ger-ness. "And I could grow it in my gar-den, all by myself, and then it would be my ve-ry own." May I, Mother. "Please say yes."

Mother was ve-ry ea-sily per-suaded to say yes; then she asked:

"What flow-er would you like, dearie?"

"I think a fu-chia would be pret-ty, or else a daf-to-daf," she an-swer-ed, thought-fully. "Yes, I think that would be best."

So the daf-to-daf was plant-ed care-fully in Dolphy's gar-den, and she watched over it and wa-ter-ed it ev-er-y day. Pre-sent-ly a lit-te green shoot ap-peared, and the little girl ran off to tell the gar-den-er.

"It's grow-ing! My daf-to-daf's com-ing up," she cried, danc-ing with ex-cit-ment, while the gar-den-er bent down to look at the lithe green plant.

"It'll soon be ready for potting, Missy," he said. And Mis-sy dan-decidedly to tell Moph.

It is during this function that they may be seen in their best dress, and each one tries to outdo the other in ornaments. The Indians, however, have a certain envy of social standing just the same. When they come to the small towns on trading days there may be assembled several hundred of the women from various parts of the country, and they gather in the agency and talk over events among themselves, gossiping and railing at the scoundrels and rail against the whites.

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